OLYMPIC THEATER.

EVENING-RIP VAN WINKLE.-Mr. Joseph Jofferson ate Kaston. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS-ICI WITCH MATINEES.

THIS EVENING at 6-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Eighty

FIFTH AVE. OPERA HOUSE.
THES EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-Dick Sand
C. Henry, Dempster, Grier and Hodgkina.

THIS EVENING-ROBERT LANDRY, Mr. Edwin Adams. OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING FAIR MAID OF PERTH-SWISS SWAINS,
ON THE ALPINE MAID-DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONREY. Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fauny Herring.

THIS EVENING — O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Mr. Brougham and a powerful company.

FRENCH THEATER.
THIS EVENING-IL TROVATORE-La Boschetti. ATHENAUM HALL, Brooklyn.
THIS EVENING-Haniou Brothers-A Versatile Company.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
THIS EVENING-BILLIARD TOURNAMENT-The Champion NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—Great Parislen Ballot Troupe.

THIS EVENING-GRAND OPENING CONCERT-Madame twie Frederick Mr. J. Polisck, Mr. Louis Schrieber, Mr. Henry infenhaum, Mr. Charles Jahn, Mr. J. Zeiss, Mr. E. Gramm.

Buginege Notices.

CHEERING FACTS FOR THE BILIOUS

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in a its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or Inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not Troof against the pertinations, remedial and restorative operation of

HOSTSTTER'S STORACH BITTERS.

That genial corrective compels the organ to its duty. It must secret regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered-or, rather, they

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRM AND BURGLAR SERVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Biorchants' SAFES.

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WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—["Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial." Soud for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods.

No. 50s Broadway. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-"best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,699 selmutes. Plans., Astorpl., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid dulent imitations of his patents.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory and age, the best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at a Sunnawood's, No. 543 Broadway. DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cure

raptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. C. HELMBOLD, No. 549 Broadway ANOTHER CURE.—A lady who had kept ber bed for ten months has been restored to perfect health by one bottle of Mar-calpu's Great RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fulls. THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH .-

For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. It Hown Machine Co., No. 629 Broadway, New-York. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, heeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by Rusmyon. No. 10 Aster House, and druggists. AT WHOLESALE-CHILDREN'S GENTREL WAR-

RANTED Copper-Tip; ed Boots and Shoes, Sewed and Pegged.
BIGKLOW & TRACK, Veney-st., N. Y. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPORTERS &C.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vessey-st. Lady attendant.

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GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866.

TO NEWSMEN.

To We are daily in receipt of complaints from persons that they cannot buy THE TRIBUNE at the news-stands and in the cars. We have no desire to interfere with the business of newsmen, but unless they keep TRIBUNES enough to supply the demand we shall be obliged to establish special agencies. We will thank those of our friends scho complain that they cannot buy THE TRIBUNE to give us the names and places of business of the dealers to schom they apply.

THE DEMAND FOR THE TRIBUNE. We will thank those of our friends who complain that they cannot buy The Tribune, to send us their ad-dress, and we will see that they are regularly served.

THE EXTRA TRIBUNE FOR THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Payable always to advance. The papers to be sent to one addre Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

To Correspondents.

Ne notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever i intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar, enty for his good faith. business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tarn uss," New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communica The Tribune in London.

STEVENS REOTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta L. Cevent Gerden, W. C. h. are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE Day will also receive Sussessimes and Automosauses.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Seratoga, sells the TRIBUNE for five cents, and his boys sell it on be sidew alls in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 1. The New-Orleans Riot. Its Official History. We shall issue on Wednesday, a Tract containing an authentic History by official documents of the New Orleans Riot. Price fire cents; \$30 per 1,000. Orders accompanied with the cash are solicited. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassan-st , New

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 2. Number two of the THE TRIBUNE Tracts will conmin the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists Convention, and will be ready in a few days.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. Our advices by the Atlantic Cable are to the 8th inst.

assador at Paris has resigned his post. Mr. Gladstone Liberals to support any good Reform ories might introduce into Parliament.

DOMESTIC NEWS At an early hour yesterday morning a most destructive fire occurred at Sing Sing. Eighteen dwelling-houses and stores, an extensive file manufacturing establishment, and a valuable lumber-yard were destroyed, valued in all at nearly \$200,000. The fire originated in a barn, and as there was a high wind blowing at the time, it quickly spread to adjoining buildings. In less than half an hour, one entire block was in flames. At 9 o'clock an informal meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking measures for the temporary rehef of the distressed, many of whom have lost every dollar in the world.

The Civil Rights high has been practically tested in

have lost every dollar in the world.

The Civil Rights bill has been practically tested in Louisville, Ky., before United States Commissioner Ballard. Three whites, arrested on the charge of robbing and attacking some negroes, were arrested by the military. One of them was bound over for appearance; the other two were dismissed, there not being sufficient evidence against them. The only testimony against them was given by live negroes.

The Explain Congress, which has been in seasion at

The Fenian Congress, which has been in session at The Fenian Congress, which has been in session at Troy, adjourned yesterday morning sine die. Gen. Sweeney has resigned his position as Secretary of War. President Roberts has made the following appointments: Inspector-General, Gen. J. O'Neill of Nashville; Chief Military Organizer, Col. Michael Bailey of Buffalo. It is stated that, if the finances of the Brotherhood permit, a raid will be made on Canada before the snows of Winter. Urgent invitations are being received daily from the Southern States urging President Johnson to visit the South before returning to the White House. His friends of New Orleans particularly, wish him to visit that city, but it has not yet been determined whether he will do so

or not.

Gov. Orr of South Carolina intends recommending, in a special message to the State Legislature, the acceptance by the State of the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1862, donating lauds to States and Territories for establishing Agricultural Colleges.

15 Burlington, Vt., on Saturday, a large and extensive confugration occurred, which completely destroyed the machine-shops of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The extent of loss has not yet been ascertained, but will processed by heavy.

ocessarily be heavy.

The authorities who have been investigating into the origin of the fire at the Union League House, Philadelphia, state that it was most certainly the work of an incendiary. The source of the conflagration is traced to a small loft, in which no fire could have possibly occurred without design.

Gen. Sheridan has been appointed temperary Commis-sioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in New-Orleans, in place of Gen. Baird who has been relieved at his own request.

On Saturday there was a large attendance at the Fall trade book sale. Messrs. Ticknor & Field's invoice was the principal feature, and the works offered met with a ready sale at good prices.

On Saturday the Tressury Department at Washington received \$4,000,000 worth of 7-30 bonds, to be transferred into 5-20 gold-bearing bonds.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

James Archibald of Scranton, Pa., has been nominated as the Union-Republican candidate for Congress in the XIIth District of Pennsylvania.

Dispatches from Arizona state that the candidates for delegates to Congress are Messrs. Charles D. Pasten and Col. Bashford.

An owner of a fat melting establishment in Thirty-ninth-st, was on Saturday tried before the Court of Special Sessions for not closing his establishment when ordered by the Board of Health. He was fined \$50 and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

On Saturday eight cases of cholera were reported at the Board of Health in this city. Only one case was reported

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold was higher, closing at 146; after selling at 146; 2147;.

The exports of the week have been \$157,000. Government Stocks are firm and in good request. There was more inquiry for the second issue of 7.30%, which closed at 1054 2106, firm. Money is more active, but rates are only quoted 4.25 per cent. For commercial paper there is more offering. Best sales at 6 per cent, and good at 5426, with a fair selection at 7 per cent. Foreign exchange closed inactive and drooping for the steamer. The business of the Sab Treasury was. Receipts, \$2.017, 133.09—for Customs, \$358,000; Payments, \$1,449,954.60; Balance, \$34,563,205.08. Gold notes, \$652,000.

15 On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found Dramatic Criticisms; The Public Health; Commercial Matters: Market Reports: Account of a great Con-fingration at Sing-Sing, and many other items of interest.

We publish this morning the highly gratifying news that the work of laying the recovered Atlantic Cable has been completed, that the electrical condition of the cable is perfect, and that messages are being transmitted through it between Heart's Content in Newfoundland and Valentia in Ireland. Thus, after a long period of harassing anxiety and incessant toil on the part of the originators and chief promoters of the great enterprise for binding the Old and the New World together by electrical bonds, the final triumph has been achieved-a triumph which places it completely and for ever beyond doubt that the Atlantic Ocean presents no insurmountable parrier to direct telegraphic communication between Europe and America. The Great Eastern, which has played so conspicuous and useful a part in the undertaking, is now about to return to England; but we are inclined to think it will not be long ere she will he again employed on a similar mission to that in which she has just been so successfully engaged. It is in the nature of such enterprises as this one to multiply themselves. We shall soon be having other transcanic cables. Meanwhile we suppose that, now there are two wires, the public may look for a reduction, at no distant day, in the rates charged for messages, which are at present so enormously high as to constitute a serious drawback on the advantages offered by the Cable.

Our synopsis of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin's speech at Bangor, Maine, gives but an imperfect idea of what we infer to have been an unanswerable argument. Mr. Hamlin's influence will have its due effect at the polls to-day.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written a second and longer letter explanatory of that published a week before. It contains a great many words, and would seem to require a much longer letter of explanation than that it explains. We can speak of it but

The great party wherewith Mr. Beecher has acted tolerates a very wide diversity of views among its members; but, when one goes over to the enemy, they understand that he is no longer of its household. Now the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention is a movement aimed at the life of the Republican party. It is an attempt to enlist those who put down the Rebellion by arms in the service of those who mean that it shall still triumph in essence and in spirit. It is a movement pervaded and animated by the devilish spirit of Caste, whose parents are Slavery and Inhumanity. Whoever intelligently favors that Convention favors the crushing out of the Republican party and the fixing of the Rebel's heel on the Negro's neck. He virtually says, Give the Rebels all they ask now, and perhaps they will be kind to the Blacks by-and-by." The Rebels take all power of right, and Mr. Beecher says for them, what they will not say for themselves, that perhaps they will educate and enfranchise the Negro sometime or other. We prefer to let the Rebels speak for themselves. Memphis and New-Orleans are no guess-work.

Mr. Beecher says he does not charge Andrew Johnson with garbling Gen. Sheridan's New-Orleans dispatch. Who did garble it? The Times knows from whom its Washington correspondent received the forged copy: if Mr. Johnson can be cleared of the crime, why is it not done? We know that neither Gen. Grant nor Secretary Stanton is the culprit. Who is, then, if not Andrew Johnson ?

Ten millions of people have probably read Mr. Beecher's letter to Slocum, Halpine & Co. At least 999 of every 1,000 of them have understood that letter as a manifesto in favor of the Johnson-Copperhead-Rebel coalition to put the Republicans out of power, keep the Blacks in serfdom, and let the Rebels have their own way in all things. It now seems that we all totally misunderstood it. We trust Mr. B. will write one more letter-a very short one-to say which | gland | calculated to awaken serious reflection, and of the two Philadelphia Conventions commands his create grave misgivings as to the future of that country.

the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday, when one of them was sentenced to the Penitentiary. As this defiant boiler of fat, and maker of foul stenches, was worth \$300,000, his companions in contempt of the rights of citizens will probably see the folly of their infatuation.

We had thought the President had exhausted his power to offend a national sense of decency. This was just proclaimed England to be more of an Asiatic a mistake. In his speech at St. Louis he passed from vulgarity to blasphemy with a boldness which is al most appalling. In what he said of Judas Isoariot and of the Saviour, Andrew Johnson has more than disgusted every Christian in the land. He has dragged that which is dearest to our hearts into the dirt of his politics and his outrageous defense of the massacre at New-Orleans.

The delegation from the Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia will reach New-York on Tuesday. The it cannot be depended upon for efficient ser-Union League of this city have made arrangements for a welcoming meeting at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, at which a portion of these delegates will speak. The citizens of Brooklyn will welcome these delegates on the same evening at Plymouth Church, the Trustees having tendered the use of the building for the purpose. These two meetings will in no wise interfere with each other. The most of the visiting delegates will attend to both gatherings, arrangements having been made to convey them from one place to the other, according to the exigencies of the occasion. His Honor Mayor Booth will preside at the Brooklyn meeting.

The VERMONT journals are now claiming that the Republican majority at the late election exceeds that of 1865 by about Seven Thousand. The vote is far from full, or it would have been still greater. The returns are still quite imperfect, but sufficient for practical purposes. The following chance dialogue which was overheard in the village of Manchester on the Saturday before election, tells the story:

Politician— "What is your name, sir?" "F— "From Rapert are you, sir?" "Yes. Rupert." Well, I want to send some votes over there—some Johnson rotes. How many are there in that town who will vote the Johnson ticket. do you think, sir?" Well, I don't know of but see that I think will vote that ticket. "When last heard of, politician had quite a stock of Johnson votes on hand.

Mr. Seward said, in a recent speech:

"I do not believe that when the Constitution is restored in all its points that the people of this country cannot manage so small a matter as the adjustment of the relations and position of 4,000,000 of colored people, nor will they permit the incon-graity of the existence of such a small number of people to dis-turb the arrangement of the Union."

This small number of citizens, only four millions, is quite a bagatelle for a Secretary of State to notice, but he is right in believing that the people will not allow them to disturb the Union. Nor will we allow a small number of rebels (say four millions) to do so either-that is, if we can help it. The colored people never did disturb the Union; the use to which they were put as slaves made the trouble. Their masters rebelled, but they have ever been loyal. Perhaps they ought to be ashamed of the "incongruity of their existence," but Mr. Lincoln did not think so when he freed them, nor did Mr. Seward when he was glad enough to get them into the army.

TERMS OF RECONSTRUCTION. The Evening Post attempts to make its readers be-

lieve that we propose or advocate other exactions of the ex-Rebel States than those prescribed by Congress. It has no warrant for this assumption. While it is fully understood that we should, from the first, have much preferred a settlement of all our differences, by mutual consent, on the simple basis of Universal Amnesty, with Impartial Suffrage, it is equally well known that we have at no time sought to make our convictions the test of party orthodoxy, but have been ready to assent to any terms of settlement which a majority of the Republicans in Congress should agree to. If those who are called "the South" would accept our platform, we should be inclined to press its acceptance by others; but, while they reject it, we are nowise strenuous as to its acceptance by Republicans.

The late Republican-Union State Convention was not even asked from any quarter to resolve that any further conditions of restoration than those prescribed by Congress should be exacted of the States lately in revolt. These are its resolves touching the matter in question:

In question:

Resolved. That the pending amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Congress, which defines citizenship in the United States and the civil rights of citizens, which equalizes national representation among the several States, which disables from national or local office—at the pleasure of the people represented in Constitution of the United States, and invalidates every debt incurred by any attempt to overthrow the Union, is essential to engraft upon the organic law the legitimate results of the war, commends itself by its justice, humanity and moderation to every patriotic heart; and thut when any of the late insurgent States shall along that amendment, each State should at once, by its loyal Representatives, be permitted to resume its place in Congress.

in Congress.

— Does The Post assent to this proposition, or does it not! If it does, what is it bushwhacking about for? This was unanimously adopted by the largest and fullest delegated Convention ever assembled in this State-a Convention whereof ex-Gov. King, Speakers Tremain and Littlejohn, Congressmen Hulburd, Laffin and Van Aernan, Judge James, Senators Law, Folger, Sessions, Bell, Goddard, Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, Waldo Hutchins, Martin I. Townsend, &c., &c., were members. It is the authentic platform of the Republican-Union party of our State on the subject of Reconstruction. Will The Post say frankly whether it is for or against this platform?

The only other resolve of that Convention which seems likely to elicit special objection is the following: Resolved. That inequality of guaranties of personal and po-litical liberty is dangerous to the peace of Stales and the wel-tare of freemen; and that we shall sincerely rejoice if the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment shall tend to that equalization of all political rights among citizens of the Union upon which the fature peace, prosperity and power of the United States may depend.

The Editor of THE TRIBUNE would have chosen to express his sentiments rather more explicitly, as fol-

The true foundation of Republican Government is the equal-right of every citizen in his person and property, and in their management; " Let every man who either fights or pays exercise his just and equal right in elections," pro-claimed a vital, fundamental trath, which ought never to be lost sight of in revising and redstablishing institutions which have been disturbed or disrupted by the storms of revolution; and we look hopefully to the full recognition and enforcement of this principle to guard and secure our country acainst fu-ture secessions, aristocratic rebellions, and desolating civil

- Does The Post object to this proposition, whether in the shape reported by Mr. G. W. Curtis and preferred by the Platform Committee, or in that which seemed to us more frank and cogent? Will it favor us with a square declaration?

We can only comprehend The Post on the assumption that it hates the Republican party and desires its overthrow. Many do this; but none other assail it so unfairly as does The Post. Cannot that journal be persuaded to forego its guerrilla tactics, with the use of poisoned arrows, and tell the public just where it stands as between the two parties which now divide our State and as between the platforms of the rival Philadelphia Conventions?

* Letter to Samuel Kercheval, July 12, 1816.

ENGLAND'S PERIL AND ONLY HOPE. Among the possibilities of the dark and distant future is that fate of a great nation foreshadowed in Macaulay's imaginary picture, of a New-Zealander surveying from London Bridge the ruins of the once mighty metropolis of the world. The picture may pever substantially be realized; but there is much in the recent history and the present condition of En-Relatively considered, England's power and influence

asserted that her political prestige has never been so small since the period when she first took at an unusual place, is responded to by fifteen! What up her position among the leading nations the world. She has, in fact, under a species of moral compulsion, virtually abdicated her place in the councils Europe, where her voice was once all potent for good or for evil. One of her leading statesmen has than a European power, and this dietum seems to be accepted by the English people as expressing the true state of things. Indeed, if we are to take the English press as our guide, we cannot escape the conclusion that England's power is more in reputation and outward show than in reality. According to that authority-and a better we cannot have-the navy of England, once the pride and the boast of the nation, and which has cost an almost fabulous amount of money, has been so grievously mismanaged that vice. The Crimean campaign first revealed the military weakness of the empire-a danger to which attention has been again unpleasantly called by the recent astonishing successes of the arms of Prussia; and it is now frankly admitted, that the warlike resources of England are by no means equal to the exigencies which may at any moment arise in the interests of national safety and honor. Add to these things, the monstrous domestic grievances of which such loud complaint is made; the extremes of denial of the right of suffrage to the toiling millions; the offensive class distinctions, both in matters civil and ecclesiastical, through which the claims of humpidity upheld and honored; the fatuous resistance shown to any change in the absurd and unjust law of primogeniture, which remits the great bulk of the population to a life of hopeless serfdom; the growing discontent among the people at their persistent exclusion from a participation in political power-and it must be admitted that the continued stability of Eu glish institutions is an exceedingly problematical question, and that the national vitality is in serious peril.

In these circumstances England's only hope of safety, we venture to say, lies in the full development among her people of the principles of constitutional freedom, and in a cordial alliance with the American Republic: -an alliance of the peoples, we mean, and not simply of the governments. Such alliance is hardly possible at present, so opposed to each other on vital points are the political systems of the two countries. We are aware that according to the English theory of constitutional freedom, government is the creation of the popular will, exists for the promotion of the popular well-being, and should be administered in obedience to the popular voice. But so long as the great bulk of the people are excluded from their fair share political power, so long as the administration of public affairs is confined to a privileged oligarchy, so long as class legislation—the natural and inevitable consequence of such exclusiveness-continues to disgrace the statute books of the Kingdom, it cannot be said truthfully that in England, as! in America, government is "of the people, by the people, and for the people." Let this glaring anomaly in the political system of England be corrected and a hearty alliance between the English and American people would become possible-yea, would be certain to spring up; and the moral support, at least, which such an alliance would bring to England might give her a new lease of vigorous life.

England's primary want at present then, is, political reconstruction of a radical type. Once the great ex-emplar of Constitutional freedom, she has fallen sadly behind the spirit of the present age. The consequence is, that while she has not a single sincere ally am the nations, by most of whom she is cordially hated, the unjust and exclusive policy pursued by the so called ruling classes, under pretended Constitutional sanction, is having the effect of alienating the regards of the bulk of her people from the Government, and of preventing that alliance in which lies her chief hope for the future. Already all but completely isolated in Europe, whither can she look save to this Republic ! But with what chance of success can she direct her eyes in this direction, while her Government continues to be a synonym for oppressive class legislation ?

The true patriots, the sagacious and fur-seeing statesmen of England, are they who are laboring to remedy this state of things-John Bright, and his coadjutors in the work of Parliamentary reform. When that reform shall have become an accomplished fact, then may we expect to see the existing monstrous abuses to which we have alluded in this article swept away. and the way opened for an alliance, that shall indeed deserve the appellation Holy, between England and America. The Reform party in England, and the party in this country that has raised the banner of Impartial Suffrage, are laboring in the same cause and for the same noble ends. With their success, the triumph of liberty will be complete, and a new era will dawn upon the world.

OUR CURRENCY.

The Economist thus replies to one of The Herald's

absurd rigmaroles against a speedy Resumption of Specie Payments:

Specie Payments:

"Between the 12th of July, 1864, and the 30th of September, 1864, the price of gold fell from 285 to 191—a decline of 94 points; and from the middle of November, 1864, to the middle of March, 1865—a period of four months—the price declined from 260 to 150, a fall of 100 points; yet who can recount one failure (except from gold speculations) attributable to these wide fluctuations? The injury to business arising from a protraction of the suspension of specie payments is infinitely greater than resumption can possibly prove. The return to specie payments would be accompanied by the general revival of confidence, by the investment of capital in productive enterprises, and by a removal of all those embarrassing uncertainties which attend the use of a currency constantly fluctuating in value."

-Let us simply add to this that thousands of beneficent enterprises stand paralyzed, awaiting the return of specie prices. Every house now built, every railroad constructed, costs fifty per cent. more than it will after we return to specie payments; and of course everything waits that can wait. Let us not fear to be honest.

A WESTERN HAMLIN.

Capt. D. Stewart, who fought gallantly through the late War in behalf of the Union, having returned to civil life, is a clerk in a dry goods store at Flint, Michigan, at \$600 per annum. Col. McCreery of that place, having gone over to Johnson, and been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district, procured, while in Washington, the wholly unsolicited appointment of Postmaster at Flint for Capt. Stewart-the salary \$2,500 per annum. Col. McCreery brought home the commission and handed it to Capt. Stewart, who instantly and indignantly rejected it as an imputation on his personal integrity. Though no conditions were attached to the place, he felt that he would, if he accepted it, be at least under suspicion of having "sold out;" and he preferred \$600 a year with his own and his neighbors' respect to \$2,500 with a taint of Johnsonism on his reputation. Such is the spirit wherein the West responds to the seductions of the tempter.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Mr. N. D. Sperry, Johnson office-holder, and one

of the Raymond members of the Republican-Union National Committee, makes a statement of the matter in issue between the Johnsonized and the Republican members of said Committee, wherein he says: "In accordance with the above mentioned 'calls,' sfrees met at Philadelphia under the informal call, and eight at New-York under the legal or formal call."

-If this were the truth, where would it place the

adverse, irregular, "informal call," for the same end

more need be said? But at least two of those who responded to Ray. mond and Sperry's call (Lt.-Gov. Claffin of Mass. and Mr. J. B. Clark of N. H.) were in full sympathy with the Philadelphia party, and, having first seen that no mischlef was done here, went over to Philadelphia and participated in the meeting there, which was attended on the first day by seventeen and on the second by twenty-two members-a full, unquestionable quorum-whereby the expulsion of Raymond and Sperry and the choice of Gov. Marcus L. Ward of N. J. as Chairman and Mr. Defrees as Secretary, were unanimously confirmed. Thus stands the case.

-The pretense that a meeting of the Committee could only be called by its President is absurd. Suppose Raymond and Sperry had both died, would the Committee have died with them ! Not exactly,

THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

Ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson of Georgia has very laboriously indorsed the Randall Convention, in a fourcolumn letter to The Augusta Chronicle, There are many passages which deserve notice, as indications of what the Rebel States expect to gain by union with Copperheads. He urges the disaffected Rebels to sustain the Convention, because it "has organized a party pledged to the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution and of representation to wealth and poverty that constitute so marked and the Southern States, without any other test of loyalty painful a feature in the English social system; the beside the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This is deeply interesting to us. It is the overshadowing question, paramount to all others. It is vital. I surrender none of ble merit are ignored, and the arrogance of titled stu- the cherished political opinions of my life, so far as they are applicable to the situation in which we are left by the war, nor do I indorse such as I believe to be erroneous in the Philadelphia platform and address. But what avails the discussion of these now? What can we gain by argument?" Nothing: but he hopes to gain much through the help of the Convention, which he says is confessedly a movement of the President, who "desired it, First, to inaugurate good feeling and understanding between the friends of the Union, under the Constitution; Secondly, to organize them into a party, to sustain his policy of restoration; and Thirdly, to present fairly to the people of the whole country the distinct issue of reinstating the ten excluded States to their constitutional relations to the other States, without unconstitutional tests of loyalty." These are rather stale facts now, but Gov. Johnson has very plainly shown their importance:

portance:

"The world knows that the people of the South do not approve of all that was done by the Philadelphia Connection; nor is in pretended that our delegates did. Protest against what is objectionable, by our press or our people, is totally unmossessary, even as a matter of justice to ourselves. There is no need to define our position upon controverted questions of principle or policy; it is known and read of all men. When restored to representation we can argue and debate if occasion require it. We shall then have an audience; we shall seen constitute a part of the tribunal to decide the questions discussed."

Again, this candid Rebel says:

"The Southern States, by the act of secession, put in issue two questions: first, the right to secode; and secondly, the perpetuation of Siavery. Both have been decided against us, and we have accepted, in good faith, the award of the award. With this exception, our constitutional rights are just what they were before the war; for it is certain that if, in the language of that "Address," the "Government acquired no use power by the war," the Southern States but none, it were bootless to discuss these principles now. It is a great point gained that, amid the fiery play of the passions, a party has been organized that amounces them. We can discuss, when the right of representation shall be uccorded to us, with hope of success.

"But to realize these anticipations, we must first be admitted to our representation in Congress. That is the great question—the essential rital condition precedent to any hope of better days for the South. And this depends upon the final success of the Philadelphia movement. Let us encourage that success."

We hald this

We hold this language to be significant enough to alarm every citizen who is not prepared to admit that a State can rebel to-day and resume her full national sition to-morrow, including the right to be of the jury and the judges in the trial of her treason. It is orious that the Rebels do not accept the loval olutions which the Convention, in deference to the North, was compelled to adopt, but that they yield simply for a time in order to gain power. Gov. Johnon has to that effect directly advised the South: We must get into Congress, and through the Convention is the only door; then we can repeal these odious laws, and compel the admission that, having rielded to the Government, it has no right to punish our crimes or require pledges that we will not renew them." This is his argument; it is that of the burglar who, detected in his crime and knocked down by the officer, walks handcuffed into Court and demands a seat beside the Judge.

The late Republican-Union State Convention of

Michigan unanimously

Resolved. That when the President of the United States published a garbled report of Gen. Phil. Sheridan's dispatch from New Orleans, which placed that galant soldier in sympathy with the Rebel assassins of Union men on July 30—to cover his own authorship in the said massacre—he issuited the loyal people of the country and committed a base wrong upon Gen. Sheridan, which the loyal people indignantly resent.

The late Michigan Republican-Union State Convention unanimously resolved that, since Mr. Henry J. Raymond has gone over to the adversary, "every consideration of decency and personal honor require him to voluntarily withdraw" from the Chairmanship of the National Committee appointed by the last Baltimore Convention, " and no longer hold the position while betraying the trust,"

The Pittsburgh Gazette thus deals with Mr. Heister Clymer, Copperhead candidate for Governor of Penn-

You made a speech at Uniontown on the 28th of last month which we find reported in the Democratic organ of Fayette county. This report we conclude to be a fair one.

In this speech, as reported you made an admission you would not have made two years ago. This is it:

"The War was waged for three purposes. First, to preserve the Union intact; Second, to sustain the Constitution; and, Third, ig sufferce the law-county of the constitution; and, Third, ig sufferce the law-county.

This is the plain, unvarnished truth. In view of it, we want you to explain why you steadily refused, in your place in the Senate, to vote men and money for the prosecution of the war. No dodging, Sir. Was it because you was on the side of the Rebels, and hence opposed to the preservation of the Union, the austainment of the Constitution, and the enforcement of, the laws?

The Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, once Attorney-General of our State, made a speech to a cab-load of Johnsonites at No. 41 Grand-st. on Saturday evening, wherein The Sunday Mercury reports him as saying:

"Though he (Mr. C.) was no apologist for murder, there was a providence in the event which made Mr. Johnson President. But for that event, we might have bidden forwealt to liberty. It certainly looked like a Providential interference."

-Considering that it is the one of the Johnsonites to insist that Mr. Johnson is simply enforcing Mr. Lincoln's views and giving effect to his policy, while a stray Republican was presiding over the meeting we must think Chatfield's remark unlucky and advise him to qualify it. The people will not easily be made to believe that, if there had been no Wilkes Booth, 'we might have bidden farewell to Liberty."

The Johnsonized Republicans of this City, being permitted to send seventeen delegates to the hybrid State Convention, which assembles this week at Albany, have chosen themselves as follows: Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the Port; Abraham Wake

man, Sarveyor of do.; James Kelly, Postmaster; Sheridan Shook, Collector Internal Revenue; John J. Sillcock, do. do.; David Miller, Assistant do. do.; William Allen, do. do.;

Pierre C. Van Wyck, Assessor do. do. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Thomas B. Asten, and Merwin R. Brewer, are all the others on the list whom we recognize as ever having professed to be Republicans at all, if these did. So far as we are aware, no person who ever was a Republican who is not now in of-

fice or trying very hard to get in, is delegated from this City to the Johnson State Nominating Convention, And when the "Father of the Lobby" shall have taken his place in the purlieus of that Convention, the entire Johnson party of this City. Copperheads and Rebels excepted, will have transferred itself Our advices by the Attantic Casine are to the Sth inst.

The attempt of the fat-boilers to resist the orders of Barnish grows and influence among the nations are now considered, England's power and influence among the nations are now considered itself.

Sympathy.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1865 SOLDIERS' PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

In response to the call for the Pittsburgh Convenion, Brig. Gen. Chas. H. Howard has forwarded to the Co.

mittee the following letter: WANTINGTON D. C., Sept. 5, 1866. L. Epwin Diplet, Chairman Committee Soldiers' and Sailors Craise.

Nil. Upon my return from an absence from the city. I find addressed to me a cour of your circular asking the me of me.

Nill Upon my return from an absence from the city. I find addressed to use a copy of your circular asking: the use of my name upon the call for the "National Convention of Soldiers and Solors," as Putsburgh. Pa. Having served more than four years with the Union armies in the fleid, I am determined as far as in me fles, further to aid in securing the principles to which we fought.

It is better to establish aright now the great principles which underlie all stable human governments, than for us or out children to light for them again, and the horrors of another war be brought upon the country. As surely as Christ honored manhood by assuming the human form, as surely must governments recognize and honor manhood as asuah or they will pass away before his coming kingdom.

Great stress is laid upon the fact that we fought for the Union. So we did; but it was the Union of the fathers under to secure to all men equality before the law—not the dages orate Union of James Bachanae. We fought not fire a mere name, nor oven an institution, but for the principles of rapublican liberty covered by that name and embodied in that institution. Believing as I do that if the leading Rabels (who are significant or the war because they hates those same principles) are significant of the war because they hates those same principles are significant of the war because they hates those same principles are significant or and that the peace of our country will be endagreed in consequence, you will do me a favor by putting my name upon your call, thus giving me a place in the ranks with my commades, who are determined to advance peaceably at Pittaburgh the cause for which we struggled in the field.

Very respectfully. C. H. Rowarn, Beyer Brig. Gen.

The following letter has been received in response to the sall for the Pittaburgh Convention:

The following letter has been received as a second for the Pittaburgh Convention:

Newrour, R. L. Sept. 2, 1898.

Chairman Executive Committee Statemer and Sasters Union
Dean Size: I have the honor to express the most cordist sympathy with the proposed Convention at Pittaburgh.

As commander of a regiment of colored South Carolinians I claim for these brave men a share in the government of the country at least equal to that conceded to the Rebels who and deavored to destroy it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Thomas When worth Phonuson,
Ex.Col. First S. C. Vols.

Chairman, of the National

* L. Edwin Dudley, the Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Union, has received to day responses from a large number of soldiers and sailors to reply to the call for the Pittsburgh Convention. A letter from Canton Ohio, says that a regiment of men will attend the Convention from that county alone. Another from the Secretary of the Soldiers' Union at Steubenville, Ohio, states that their association, numbering 800, are all desirous of attending the Convention as a body. Letters of a similar character are con stantly received from all parts of the country. A letter from the Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, State of Illinois, states that their organization numbers in that State upward of 70,000 men, and that these unanimously favor the Pittsburgh Convention, and that they will hold a convention next week to elect delegates.

DISINTERMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS.

A recent circular issued by Brevet Major-General and Chief-Quartermaster J. D. Donaldson of the Department of the Tennesses to the friends of deceased Union soldiers announces that the removal of the bodies of all Union soldiers buried in the States of Kentucky. Tennessee, Georgia, Ala-bama and Mississippi, and on the west bank of the Mississippi River from opposite Columbus, Kentucky, to the mouth of the Red River, Louisiana, to the National Cometeries at Memphis, Pittsburgh Landing. Fort Donaldson, Nashville and Columbia, Tenn., Marietta and Macon, Gs., Montgomery and Mobile, Aia., Natchez, Vicksburg and Corinth, Miss. during the ensuing Fall and Winter, will afford an opportunity for friends and relatives and surviving comrades of the dead to be present and assist in identifying their remains. The work of disinterment will commence about tat of October, and continue until all are gathered up. Friends desirous of being present at any of the places from which the dead are to be removed, by addressing Brovet Major E. B. Whitman, Assistant Quartermaster in charge of Na-tional Cemeteries and Mortnery Records, Murfreesborough, Tenn., will be informed at what time the disinterments will take place at any particular locality. All persons possessed of any information that may be of use in identifying the dead, who have not already done so, are requested to forward it to Maj. Whitman, who will see if placed in the hands of the officers engaged in superintending the removals to the several cemeteries. Catalogues of the dead already removed to the National Cemeteries at Stone River, Chattanoogs, and Knoxville, Tenn., will be ready for publication in a few days.

CONFLICT IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Howard has received from Richmond, Va., the facts of a case that involves the very important issue, whether the sentence of a military commission, properly organized, and its verdict officially approved, shall be set aside by the civil authority. On January 19, 1866, Robert Brittingham was arrested at Fortress Monroe for the murder of a negro. He was tried and found guilty by a military commission organized by order of Gen. Miles, and the sentence was approved and pro-mulgated by the Secretary of War. On the 18th of March the prisoner was remanded to the Virginia State Prison a nd, and last week, on a writ of habeas corpus, was taken before Judge Lyons, of Hustings Court of that city, and by him delivered over to Mayor Mayo for trial before his court on a criminal offense. The decision given for this action was that since the restoration of civil law the enforcing of military law against citizens was rendered null and void. Brit tingham was admitted to \$500 ball by the Mayor, to appear for trial November 1st. Gen. Schofield applies for instruction as to whether he shall rearrest the culprit or not. The whole case has been referred to Secretary Stanton.

GEN. HOWARD. Rumors of the intended resignation of Gen. O. O. Howard as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau are again affoat. There is no truth whatever in the sto Howard is an army officer detailed to the charge of freedmen's affairs. He cannot resign—he could be relieved, but no application to be relieved will be made as the President would construe the wish into an acknowldgement on the part of the General that he was unable to administer the affairs of his de-partment, and Mr. Johnson would claim this justification for the dismissal from the army of a well-known gallant officer, Gen. Howard's friends insist he shall not place himself in

such a false position, and Secretary Stanton plainly and on phatically asserts that so long as he is chief of the War De partment, Howard shall remain Commissioner of the Bureau GEN. SCHOFIELD. Major-Gen. Schofield, commanding Department of Virginia, headquarters at Richmond, has made the significant move of taking up his residence at the avowed Rebei Hotel-the Exchange. The Union citizens of that city have been led by this and similar indifferent acts toward loyal senti-

ments to indulge in no flattering comments of this new commanding officer. TREASURY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency printed, \$330,100; shipped, \$253,000; destroyed, \$256,858. Funds on hand-United States Notes-Large, \$700,000; medium, \$200,000; small, \$8,821,651; total, \$9,721,654. Fractional Carrency-50 cents, \$181,500; 25 cents, \$58,500; 10 cents, \$1,000; specimens, \$35,715; Philadelphia Department, \$60,000; 3 cents, \$4,730; mutilated, \$12,552 80; mixed, \$38,700; total, \$394,097 80, Gold, \$396,650; silver, \$2,560; 5-sent coin, \$350; 3-sent coin, \$930; cents, \$460; total, \$330,929.

Sixteen \$1,000 7.30 Treasury Notes, dated Aug. 15, 1864 with the denominations cut out, were received Aug. 4, by Treasurer Spinner, without a letter accompanying to indicate the sender. The letter was post-marked Urbanna, Ohio. Inclosed, also accompanying these notes, was \$775 in National Bank bills. DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements for the ending week on behalf of Departments of War, \$2,418,375; Navy, \$217,527; Interior, \$509,166; total, \$3,145,069.

NATIONAL BANK ISSUE. Amount of National Bank notes issued during the week, \$1,264,025. Total in circulation to date. \$291,179,845. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day \$1,201,566 50. For the ending week, \$10,302,028 62,

GEN. BUTLER. Gen. Butler leaves town to-night for New-York to coure a visit from the traveling delegation of the Southern

Loyslists Convention to his district in Massachusets. ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHANDLER. Assistant Secretary Treasury Chandler has gone

West to inspect certain Ohio Banks whose returns last me were in error. COL. BREEDEN.

Col. William Breeden of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, who raised the first loyal regiment from that country will address the soldiers and sailors of this city by invitation on Monday night, Col. B. is a young lawyer of eminent talent, at present in Washington settling the affairs of his regiment, as the Rebels gathered very many recruits from his The character of loyalty of true men from New-Mexico admits of no equivocation.

A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY IN A PROMINENT CHURCH. This afternoon the ceremony of blessing a set of ells recently presented to the St. Aloysin's Church of this city took place in the presence of an immense assemblage, twenty thousand people probably being witnesses of the interesting scene. The office of consecrating the beils was per formed by Archbishop Spaulding of Baltimore, who arrived here in a special train for that purpose. An immense procession of Sabbath-school children, religious societies, and others, accompanied by a band of music, met him at the depot, whence he was escorted to the church. After tha consecution, which was impressive and soleme, had been sertormed the Archbishop delivered a short address. A large